

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH.  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

Wanted,

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

January 25, 1812. 4-tf

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

BY SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.

January 22, 1813. 4-tf

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR, complainants against FRANCIS WESER, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants John Lapsley, Henry Nixon and Samuel Mifflin, having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively, according to law. And this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest,

HUBBARD B. SMITH, &c. 8-tf

I WISH to hire a negro woman without in- cumberance, who is a good cook and washer.

February 13, 1813. 7-tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANTIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

STRAYED from me last fall, eight SHEEP, their mark is both ears cropped, and the left is split; they had on when they left me, a dull knocking bell; if any person knows of the above sheep and will leave a few lines at the printing office, I will take it as a favour.

LEWIS HAWKS,

Living 13 miles from Lexington, on the Shawnee run road. Feb. 13, 1813. 9-3-t

THE SUBSCRIBER  
Respectfully informs the public that he  
has removed his  
COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarel

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

W. MENTELLE

A MAP OF WAR,

In the North West, including a great part of the United States, and also, a part of Upper and Lower Canada as far Quebec, now engraving by DAVID HUMPHREYS—will be published in a few days, corrected by a judicious hand, who has seen part of the country himself, and gained the rest from officers who returned from the last campaign. It includes Rivers, Creeks and Indian Towns, &c. hitherto unknown in other Maps, particularly, the waters of the Wabash, a plan of the battle of Mississinewa, with the names of the officers, will be inserted by itself, for the amusement of good soldiers.—Merchants, Booksellers, &c. who will take more than one dozen, shall have a discount of ten per cent. those who wish to become purchasers, will please to leave their names and number of copies, at the shop of McCalla, Gaines &c.

Lexington, March 2, 1813. 9-tf

PREVENTION  
BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF EILUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produces a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

LOZENDGES.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract  
of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immediate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lying in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-

man Corn Plaster,

Toothache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (by her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

BREEDERS OF GOOD HORSES

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL OLD

QUICKSILVER.

IS now in good health and condition, and will stand the ensuing season, at my stable (where he stood last season) in Clark county, seven miles north east from Winchester, on the Grassick road. The character and performances of this horse are too generally known to require a particular recapitulation here. Terms of the season &c. will be published in hand bills before the season commences.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

February 10th, 1813. 7-tf

FOR SALE.

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on the 24th of December, ONE BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 14 years old, a small blaze in her face, a white spot on her shoulders, occasioned by the gash of the collar—no other marks re-collected, natural trotter. Also, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, fourteen and a half hands high, two small white spots in her face, one a little larger than the other; the Sorrel has several white spots under her belly, and on her flank something like a seal, a lofty carriage, and a natural trotter—went off on Sunday the twenty-fourth of January. Whosoever will give any information so that I get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by Charles McDonald Watchman for the town of Lexington.

February 1st, 1813. 5-1t.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

February 6, 1813.

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the marshal of the United States, or to his deputy, for the district within which they may be landed.

No Alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without the passport from the marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passport.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several districts of the U. S. are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

9-3-t

TAKEN up by Robert Orear, living in Montgomery county, about three miles from Mountsterling, one DARK BAY STUD COLT, supposed to be three years old last spring, no brand perceptible, hind feet white round the hoof: appraised to \$ 12 acory (test.)

WILL. OREAR, J. P.

January 7th, 1813. 9-3-t

TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on her under lip: appraised to 9 dolls

PETER HIGBEE.

February 1st, 1813. 10-3-t

RICH'D LAFON.

October 28th 1812. 9-3-t

RICH'D LAFON.

I HAVE FOR SALE.

TAKEN up by John McCord, three miles from Lexington on Clay's mill road, one BLACK MARE, eight years old, 13 hands high, off fore knee large: docked, no brands perceptible; appraised to \$ 7. Also a BRIGHT BAY FILLY, two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a small star and snip; appraised to \$ 7, before me this 13th day of February, 1813. 9-3-t

OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

Lexington, March 9, 1813. 10-3-t

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Washington City, 12th February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army serving on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
3t T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen

M'GULLOUGH & FOSTER.

MERCER Tailors, have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of articles in their line; consisting of superfine cloths, cambric, cords and velvets, Orlean cords and stockinet, waistcoats of various figures, and of the best quality. Also trimmings, suitable for uniforms. Those gentlemen who will please to favor us with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and with dispatch and punctuality.

Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-3-t

N. B. We have for sale, a few pair of small shears, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.

320. Schooner swift, of Plymouth, Eng. from St. Michael's, taken by the Rolla, of Baltimore, and burnt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile off. In a severe gale of wind, capt. Dewey was compelled to throw over-board all his guns but one—but the crew, 60 in number, determined to continue the cruise. Near Madeira, from the 12th to the 15th of Dec. without

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 24.

The following message was omitted in the sketch of Wednesday's proceedings:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of Proclamation of the British Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British Order in Council of the 26th of October last providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licences; and is accompanied by a circular instruction to the colonial governors which confines licenced importations from ports of the Eastern States exclusively.

The government of Great Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war, a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining these principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness. The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her modes of warfare a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other. The general tendency of the demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and Christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the patriotism and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and attach more and more all the states to that happy Union and Constitution, against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against himself; I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, under special licences, whether relating to persons or ports, and in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportations from the United States in foreign bottoms; few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON.

February 24th 1813.

Evening Sitting, 5 o'clock, March 3. The House met according to adjournment.

The bills from the Senate for the relief of Louis Chachere, and for the relief of Washington Lee, went through committees of the whole, and were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to HENRY CLAY, in testimony of their approbation of the arduous duties assigned him while in the chair.

Whereupon the Hon. SPEAKER rose and made the following observations:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the testimony you have just so kindly delivered in approbation of my conduct in the chair.

Amidst the momentous subjects of deliberation which undoubtedly distinguish the 12th Congress as the most memorable in the annals of America, it has been a source of animating consolation to me that I have never failed to experience the liberal support of gentlemen in all quarters of the House. If in the moment of ardent debate, when all have been struggling to maintain the best interests of our beloved country as they have appeared to us respectively, causes of irritation have occurred, let us in the painful separation which is about to ensue, perhaps for ever, cherish and cultivate a recollection only of the many agreeable hours we have spent together. Allow me, gentlemen, to express the fervent wish that one and all of you may enjoy all possible individual happiness, and that in the return to your several homes you may have pleasant journeys."

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a roll of the persons holding office or employment under the authority of the U. States, in conformity to a resolution of this House, of the 27th January; and was ordered to lie on the table.

A very desultory conversation took place on the printing this document, which was at length ordered to be printed by Yeas and Nays.

The bill to encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy, went through a committee of the whole, and was reported to the House.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 50.

A message was received, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Monday, transmitting certain documents touching our relations with France, not heretofore communicated.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was ordered, that a committee be appointed jointly with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him, that the two houses are about to adjourn, and desire to know whether he has any further communication to lay before at the present session.

Mr. Dawson & Mr. Grosvenor were appointed a committee accordingly.

For some time a quorum was not present.

Bills from the Senate were waiting—a call of the House was had, and it appeared that 64 members only were present.

After receiving from the President all the bills which had passed, and being informed by the committee that he had no further communications to make, the House adjourned sine die.

## VIRGINIA.

SELF-DEFENCE.—On Saturday last, the house of Delegates passed a bill on this subject, after a long and arduous Debate, Ayes 76, Noes 66. It proposes to raise 8 companies of Infantry, 2 of Artillery, 1 of Cavalry and 1 of Riflemen, calculated to raise about 1000 men—to serve in the commonwealth alone—the field officers to be 1 Colonel, 1 Lt. Colonel and 1 Major—all the officers to be appointed & commissioned by the Governor and Council—bounty \$20—pay \$8 per month for the privates—to be enlisted during the war, and subject to the discretion & disposition of the council of state.

The bill also empowers and requires the Executive to purchase \$50,000 worth of munitions—to be stored in two depots, one in this City, the other near or in Norfolk—each Depot to be protected by guards under the superintendence of the Executive.

Yesterday the above bill came before the Senate, and was passed at one sitting, without any amendment—this is an example of promptitude and decision which is worthy of the times. Virginia at length acts—it is a spirit of this description which will save the republic.

The House of Delegates were yesterday in Committee of the whole on the revenue bill to raise the wind for this new appropriation—various new sources of taxation are proposed—taxes on lawyers, toll bridges, merchant mills, tanneries, tobacco-factories, printers &c.—besides a certain addition to the old taxes.—The whole calculated to raise 136 or \$150,000—Agreed say we!

Richmond Enquirer.

On Saturday the house of Representatives passed a bill converting one of the 20 additional regiments of the regular army into ten companies of mounted rangers; a bill to appoint six additional major generals and six additional brigadier generals, and the bill to add ten sloops to the navy, and to dispose of a part of the gun boats. They also ordered to a third reading a bill to remit the penalties on goods imported from British dependencies recently after the war. On the authority of Dr. Eustis, Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Armstrong, Mr. D. R. Williams expressly declared that administration never meditated the appointment of a lieutenant-general. Thus falls to the ground the calumnious aspersions of Mr. Quincy.

Balt. Amer.

The following letter accompanied the report of the War committee, to the House of Representatives, recommending the appointments of additional general officers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

FEBRUARY 10th, 1813.

SIR—In reply to the letter you did me the honor to write to me, on the 5th instant by direction of the committee on military affairs, I respectfully submit the following opinions:

1st. That an increased number of general officers is essential to the public service. The number of regiments, provided for by law, is two of light dragoons, three of heavy artillery, one of light artillery, one of riflemen, and forty-five of infantry, making together fifty-two regiments.

The simplest organization is ever the best. Hence it is that as a regiment consists of two battalions, so a brigade should consist of two regiments, and a division of two brigades.

This sphere of command will be found in practice sufficiently large. The management of two thousand men in the field will be ample duty for a brigadier, and the direction of double that number will give full occupation to a major-general. To enlarge the sphere of command in either grade, would not be a mean of best promoting the public good.

Taking these ideas as the basis of the rule, and taking for granted also, that our ranks are filled, the present establishment would require twenty-five brigadiers, and twelve major-generals. But the latter admission requires qualification, and under existing circumstances, it may be sufficient that the higher staff should consist of eight major-generals, and sixteen brigadiers.

The general argument, on this head, might be fortified by our own practice during the war of the revolution, and by that of European nations at all times. Believing, however, that this view of the subject has been already taken by the Adjutant General, in a late communication to you, I forbear to do more than suggest it.

2d. The recruiting service would be much promoted were the bounty in land commutable into money, at the option of the soldier, and at the end of his service. This modification would be addressed to both descriptions of men—those who would prefer money, and such as would prefer land.

I need hardly remark that bounties at the close of service, have many advantages over those given before service begins. The former tie men down to their motive; the latter furnish, if not the motive, at least the means of debauch and desertion.

Another and a public reason, for the preference may be found, in the greater convenience with which money may be paid at the end, than at the commencement of a war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. DAVID R. WILLIAMS,

Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs.

The Mammoth Bank Bill for the establishment of Twenty-four New Banks, passed the house of representatives of this state by one vote on Wednesday last.

The senate of this state have unanimously resolved to authorise the Gov. to loan \$300,000 to the U. States.

Phil. Dem. Press.

A National Bank.—There is reason to believe that among the resources and fa-

cilities contemplated at Washington City for carrying on the war, is the establishment of a national bank. The right of the general government to incorporate a bank beyond the district of Columbia is denied by, we believe, a majority of the people of the United States, and the question has more than once excited heat and division in the nation. If the establishment of any such bank as the late United States Bank be contemplated, is it not desirable that before it be brought before congress, the question of constitutionality be settled? Let an amendment to the constitution giving the required authority be proposed; and let the states give it, or withhold it, as they think proper. If it shall be attempted to incorporate any such bank without such an appeal to the states, we hope and trust there will be virtue and independence enough in congress notwithstanding the merchants bonds, to negative the proposal.

Dem. Press.

### From the Palladium.

The intrepid conduct of Major George Madison at Raisin river, in the battles of the 18th and 22d of January last, entitles him to a conspicuous niche in the temple of Fame. More cool discretion, persevering bravery, or manly firmness, has never been exhibited by any officer in the American army since the war of the revolution. Col. Lewis's official account of the battle of the 18th describes him as promptly executing the orders of his commander and dislodging the enemy from their pickets at the point of the bayonet, which five times the number of his small, but heroic band could not compel him to surrender on the 22d, until he had dictated the terms, which he deemed honorable to those he commanded, and calculated to avert the disastrous consequences of an unconditional surrender to a savage & enraged foe—consequences, which his experience in Indian warfare at once presented to his mind. He had seen its effects in the dreadful havoc committed on the army of St. Clair in the memorable defeat of that officer. He knew that flying from a body of Indians, or surrendering to them, left little chance for life. He therefore encouraged his men to rely upon their own firmness alone—Animated by his example, every man did his duty—the enemy felt the effects of their valor, and admitted them to an honorable capitulation, glad to put an end to an obstinate and bloody contest with a body of men who valued fame and character more than life.

There is something so extraordinary and withal so astonishing in the defence made by Madison and his brave associates, that we have been at a loss to account for it. To reflect that 4 or 500 men, covered by a few pickets, without a single piece of artillery, could resist, unsuccessfully, for five hours, a body of British troops and Indians, three times their number, and probably before the close of the engagement, five times as many, aided too by cannon, is indeed, wonderful! The mystery however is solved by the statements of several who were in the action, and who are just returned. They state that two charges were made by the enemy, but the deliberate and well-directed fire of Madison's men, cautioned by that officer to take good aim, and waste no ammunition, mowed them down like a scythe, and taught them thereafter to keep at respectful distance. The artillery men were nearly all slain early in the action; which, necessarily, threw the pieces into the hands of those who knew little of their use, and by elevating them too high, destroyed their effect.

It is sincerely to be wished, that government will improve this opportunity, to reward an highly meritorious, but modest and unassuming man. No one stands higher in the estimation of the citizens of Kentucky than Major Madison. He is generally beloved for his private virtues; and whether acting as a civil or military officer, his countrymen are well assured that he will continue to honor the office he fills.

Capt. SOUTHCOMB, the intrepid commander of the Letter of Marque Lottery, breathed his last on board his Britannic majesty's Squadron now lying snug at anchor in Lymington-bay, on Monday last, the 15th inst.—His remains were yesterday afternoon interred, in the old burying ground, with military honors, and every testimonial of civic respect.

The Lottery was bound to France, and had the misfortune to be becalmed in the bay in sight of the enemy's Squadron, ten boats from which were manned and sent after her. On discovering them, captain Southcomb addressed his crew in these words:—“My lads, we must be taken—Let it not, however, be said, that we gave our vessel away; if they do take her, they must pay for her!”

This laconic speech had its effect, and every man on board was ready and determined to make a glorious struggle against such superior odds. Every effort however, was in vain, and after sustaining a severe action of nearly two hours, the enemy succeeded in boarding, and the colours of the Lottery were then, and not till then, hauled down. Captain Southcomb was carried on board the Belvidera, mortally wounded, where, it may be consoling to his family to hear, he received every attention which his distressing situation required. It was not thought advisable to send him up in the cartel which arrived here on Saturday, and a small vessel, with flag of truce, was despatched for him, by Capt. Stewart of the Constellation, who also sent his surgeon to attend him. But, alas! it returned with his mortal part alone; his manly spirit had left its earthly tenement forever.

The officers of the Belvidera speak in terms of the highest commendation of the gallant manner in which the Lottery was defended, and in Capt. Byron, her unfortunate commander found a brave, a generous and humane enemy. Every means was essayed to administer health and comfort to him while he yet lived; nor

would the worthy, the estimable Byron, suffer his body when lifeless, to be removed until he had enclosed it in a neat mahogany coffin, which he had ordered to be made for the occasion—When the flag of truce bearing the corpse, departed, minute guns were fired on board the Belvidera, and her colors were lowered to half mast! Such sensibility, such noble, generous conduct to a fallen enemy, will give Capt. Byron a more conspicuous niche in the Temple of Fame, than the achievement of a hundred victories could entitle him to. In a letter which he wrote to Capt. Stewart concerning poor Southcomb, we understand he makes use of these affecting words, “It may be a gratification to his family and friends: ‘it may tend to soothe their affliction for his loss, to be told, that he fought like a man, and died like a Christian.’

American naval triumphs have ceased to be novelties. The stores of language, the fine flowers of rhetoric, have already been exhausted in praise of the heroic seamen of America and in the expression of the nation's joyful and grateful feelings for former victories. The success of Hull, Jones and Decatur, the established reputation of the valiant Rodgers, have called forth all the varied panegyric which the fruitful and versatile genius of man is capable of conceiving. We feel therefore entirely at a loss for new phrases and modes of expression, by which we can, without satiating the minds of our readers with the repetition of former eulogies, convey the gladdening sensations with which the intelligence of the second brilliant trophy won by the frigate Constitution has inspired us. It is doubly gratifying to an American heart at this moment; as extracts from English ministerial gazettes have just been published in this country, in which we have been insolently and sneeringly told that the “phantom of an American navy was conjured up only to frighten the tenants of the nursery,” and that our vessels of war had “been bespoken by his majesty's cruisers, and would be wholly sent to British ports by the spring!” The brave and now fortunate Bainbridge has produced the best comment that could be given on the jeering gibe of the enemy. “Save the engagement between the Wasp and Frolic, that of the Constitution with the Java reflects more honor on the American navy than any other which has occurred during the war. She certainly had no rotten masts or defective spars. The Java carried nearly equal metal with that of the Constitution, and a considerably superior number of men. In a long engagement, she did little injury to our frigate or her crew, while the most terrible and destructive execution was done to the enemy by the Constitution. In position, it appears that the British frigate maintained a decided advantage, from which she could not be dislodged, from the commencement until the close of the action. We cordially felicitate the nation, that so soon after the disastrous battle of Raisin, our gallant tars have sent us tidings of fresh laurels added to the American brow, and calculated to elevate our hopes to the highest pitch.

Balt. Amer.

the number under Capt. Forsyth. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburg.

Capt. Snow, of the Atalanta informs, that the privateers Say and Two Brothers of New Orleans, and Saucy Jack of Charleston, had touched at Aux Cayes a few days before he left it. The two latter in company had captured off the Isle of Vack, between the 15th and 18th ult. a brig from Belfast for Jamaica, laden with provisions, and ship Mentor from London, for do. with a cargo of dry goods invoiced at 70,000. sterling.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts have lately solemnly and deliberately sanctioned as glaring an untruth as ever was uttered, to promote an electioneering view. They have asserted, in a public document, that “Great Britain was probably willing to make an arrangement on the subject of impressment alike honorable and advantageous to the U. States!” Lord Castlereagh told Mr. Russell that such an arrangement was impracticable. We are a little surprised that my lord's “friends” in this country should presume to contradict him.—BAL. AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, Monday Feb. 15th, 1813.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of St. Louis, and its neighborhood, for the purpose of consulting on the situation of the country, Maj. Wm. Christy was nominated chairman, and Wm. C. Carr Secretary; it was therupon

Resolved, that a committee of five persons be appointed to take into consideration the situation of the town of St. Louis, and report thereon to a subsequent meeting of the inhabitants.

Resolved, that Col. A. Chouteau, C. B. Penrose, Wm. Christy, B. Pratte and B. G. Farrar be the committee.

Resolved, that the said committee report on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) Wm. Christy, Chr. Wm. C. Carr, Sec.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday Feb. 17, 1813.

Pursuant to the resolution of the 15th inst. the committee made their report to the present meeting, which being read, on the question, shall the said report be adopted, it was decided nem. con. in the affirmative, it was therupon

Resolved, that the said report or address be published in the Missouri Gazette, in two Kentucky papers, and in the National Intelligencer.

Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of the assembly, that the town of St. Louis ought to be fortified, or put in a state of defence, as speedily as practicable, and in order that the objects embraced by these resolutions equally dear and desirable to us all may be the more conveniently effected, it is furthermore

Resolved unanimously, that a committee of seven be appointed, to be called and styled, the committee of safety, for the town of St. Louis, vested with absolute power, not only to adopt and devise the best measures for our defence or fortifications, but also to have the same carried into effect.

Resolved also unanimously, that as soon as those measures of defence or fortification shall be adopted and made known by the said committee, to the citizens of this place and those of its vicinity who may wish to associate with them, the present assembly pledge themselves to support them, and to aid in carrying them into immediate operation.

Resolved, that the said committee shall apportion as justly and equally as may be, according to the property and means possessed by each person, the proportion of work that may be necessary for them to perform; and for as much as this is a free and voluntary association for subjects common to us all, to wit, the defence of our property and lives, and the protection of our wives and children; it is therefore

Resolved, that if any person shall refuse or neglect

that no power was by law vested in the Trustees, that would enable them to compel the inhabitants to erect, or repair fortifications, or cause them to be erected or repaired.

We do not think it prudent to report the exact situation of the munitions of war, but beg leave to observe that after diligent search, we have ascertained that we are amply supplied with lead, that the number of men and arms are respectable, that there are several great guns, but unmounted, that the quantity of powder and flints are very small, but there is of these articles sufficient among Mr. Johnson's factory goods; which we have no doubt, in case of necessity, on proper application, would be delivered to us.

After having made every enquiry in our power; seeing the forlorn hope we have to expect from the authorities in this place of any aid, viewing that whatever protection the government of the U. S. may intend to provide for us, will be so retarded from the distance that any troops are from us, and from other causes, which will render it impossible for them to afford us a prompt assistance, that the recent deplorable events in a part of gen. Garrison's army may have considerable influence on our safety; your committee make bold to give it as their unanimous opinion, that there is sufficient danger to make it necessary that some immediate arrangement should be made for the defense of the town, and seeing the little hope we have of assistance from any quarter, it now therefore rests with the people to afford the territory and town, our wives and children, from the merciless savages, the best protection in our power.

All of which we respectfully submit.

AUGTE. CHOUTEAU, Ch'm.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 16, 1813.

### THE MAIL.

—No Eastern Mail yesterday. Since the first of January, the mails from the East, West, North and South, have arrived irregularly. We have rather had the fragments of mails, than whole ones—letters and papers of old dates and some of recent dates, often arriving on the same day—and no full mail ever received at any time—from which cause, our chain of intelligence is broken, and we are cut off from all news.

At any other time, this state of the mail, would have subjected many to inconvenience. At the present moment, it has served to confound the calculations of the politician & the man of business—and it, for a long time, kept in a state of most painful anxiety, the feelings of our fellow-citizens, so much lacerated by the rumours and reports which have arrived from the army.

Whether the post-masters on every route have neglected to inform the post-master general of these failures we know not; and we are equally ignorant whether the fault lies with him. He is now apprised of them; and let him apply the proper corrective.

We are aware of his public declaration, that he will not attend to publications in news-papers. We know better. The indifference and contempt in which he holds the public prints is all affected. We well recollect the day, when the publication in this paper, of the race between the Pittsburgh wagon and his post rider, cut him to the quick, brought the great man to his narrow bones, and put the mail establishment on a better footing, than it ever had been before.

More hereafter, unless this hint is attended to.

We have no late intelligence from the N. W. army—but there is reason to believe something of importance may soon be expected.

A letter from a member of Congress of the 28th ult. states, that the following gentlemen had been nominated by the President as Major Generals:

Wilkinson, Hampton, Davis, (N. Carolina) Harrison, Ordern, (gov'r N. Jersey) and Morgan Lewis, (N. York.) It is presumed their nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The last session of the 12th Congress expired on the 5th inst. when both houses adjourned at a late hour. A law passed previous to adjournment, for a session of the 13th Congress, to commence on the fourth of May. The main object in fixing the meeting thus early, is supposed to be for the purpose of arranging a financial system—to defray the expenses of the war;—or in other words, to lay taxes, which the 12th Congress failed to do. The most prominent features which have distinguished the proceedings of this late session, will be fairly placed before the public hereafter.

We publish in this paper, Gen. Winchester's official letter to the Secretary at War. A statement more in detail, may be expected in his communication to Gen. Harrison. Until some such official document is received, we are disposed to wait for further particulars respecting the battle at the river Raisin. Gen. Winchester's own statements, and the concurring evidence of our fellow citizens who escaped the conflict, (already published) will best refute many of the malicious calumnies wantonly propagated by the enemies of that valuable and meritorious officer.

After the surrender of our troops to the British at the river Raisin, the Indians in violation of the articles of capitulation, crowded among them, and were plundering their property—when the heroic Madison desired Col. Proctor to keep them off: "The Indians are fierce and unmanageable," said Proctor. "It cannot be done."—Madison coolly replied, "if you cannot disperse them, I will"—the men were ordered to shoulder their arms, and Proctor fearing that "charge bayonet" would follow, waved his sword, and the Indians instantly withdrew.

Abraham Champion was sentenced by the Fayette circuit court last week, after a tedious trial, to three years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, being found guilty of counterfeiting notes on the Russellville Branch of the Kentucky Bank.

The trial of two other persons, supposed accomplices, will come on during the present week.

James Porter was also found guilty of horse stealing, and sentenced to four years imprisonment. Another Horse Jockey remains to be tried.

### CASUALTY.

Joshua Pilcher was unfortunately shot through the head in the markethouse on Saturday evening last, and in a few moments expired. This unfortunate man was passing by at the instant that one of the volunteers was discharging his musket, after parade, and the rammer being carelessly left in the piece, caused his death.

It is a common practice for members of volunteer corps to amuse themselves in firing off their guns after being dismissed from parade—but it is nevertheless highly improper and unmilitary. Let those who superintend the police of the town look to it—they are culpable.

From the Reporter.

### STATEMENT.

The public mind is ever anxious about events which excite interest, and about none is it more solicitous than those which relate to battles either won or lost. Upon such occasions it is almost impossible to prevent misrepresentation from going abroad, or to induce public feeling to wait upon the convictions of evidence, for those opinions which it is desirable on similar occasions should rest upon no other foundation.

Therefore to silence conjecture, prevent misstatement as far as may be practicable, and fix the public eye on some facts relative to the late action at French Town, we the undersigned officers, who were engaged in the battle, have deemed it proper to make the following statement, which presents, so far as it extends, a true picture of the transaction as it transpired on the day of battle.

On the 22d of January, 1813, a detachment from the N. W. Army, under the command of Brigadier General James Winchester, was attacked in their camp, by a force combined of British regulars, Canadian Militia, and Indians.

So far as could be ascertained the number of the assailants engaged amounted to fifteen hundred, supported by six pieces of artillery. Our own number was about eight hundred.

The attack commenced about the break of day, by a heavy fire of musquetry, and the constant discharge of several field pieces, and was sustained on our part with great firmness and good order for a quarter of an hour, when it was discovered that a portion of our troops

more exposed than the rest were giving ground, for the purpose of forming in a situation less exposed to the fire of the enemy, and more favorable to their own.

Just at this moment Gen. Winchester arrived

at the place of conflict, his quarters being at the distance of three or four hundred yards from the camp. Having reached the scene of battle at this juncture, his attention was consequently first drawn to the formation of that portion of his forces which had left the lines, & which he never lost hope of effecting until they had retreated so far as to return, and it was also discovered that a large body of Indians had possessed themselves of the woods on each flank and were fast gaining the front. These savages had taken post early in the action, for the purpose of preventing retreat, and were only discovered in such numbers, when it was too late to regain the temporary breast work from behind which the balance of our troops were engaged with the enemy. To form this portion of our force in order of battle every possible effort was repeatedly essayed by the General and other officers who accompanied him on that occasion, without effect, until the few who remained with the party, overpowered by numbers submitted as prisoners.

Having returned to the field where the action commenced, and brought to the commanding officer of the British forces, it was apparent that our forces who still were engaged, under cover of a temporary breast-work, were defending themselves in a state of desperation against a great superiority of numbers, aided by six pieces of artillery.

In a situation thus critical, the general was induced to surrender the few troops whoremained as prisoners of war, on condition that their lives and private property should be protected. Two causes weightily impelled to this determination: our own ammunition was nearly exhausted, the enemy was concentrating their light forces on the right and left, determined to set the town on fire with their artillery; and, secondly, assurances were given, that, if driven to that extremity, no responsibility could be assumed for the conduct of the savages, who then surrounded the place in great numbers. To retreat was impossible. No alternative remained but surrender, or a general massacre. The former was deemed most advisable, and was agreed to on the conditions before stated, and three hundred and eight-four of our men who remained behind the garden fence, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and those bearing commissions, were surrendered as prisoners of war. The savages, who then surrounded the place in great numbers. To retreat was impossible. No alternative remained but surrender, or a general massacre. The former was deemed most advisable, and was agreed to on the conditions before stated, and three hundred and eight-four of our men who remained behind the garden fence, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and those bearing commissions, were surrendered as prisoners of war. The

minutia of the battle will appear in the report of the general hereafter. These leading facts it was deemed proper to state, that the public might not be ignorant of the general character of a transaction about which much anxiety will doubtless be witnessed.

WILL LEWIS, *Commandt. 5th Regt. K. V. M.* GEORGE MADISON, *Maj. 2d Bat. 1st R. R.*

JAMES GARRARD, *Jr. Brigade Inspector.*

JOHN McCALLA, *Acting Adj't. Detachment.*

POLLARD KEENE, *Quarter master.*

JOHN TODD, *Surgeon 5th Regt. K. M.*

RICHARD HIGHTOWER, *Capt. 17th R. U. S. I.*

SAM'L WILLIAMS, *Capt. 5th R. K. V. M.*

C. A. COLLIER, *Capt. 1st R. K. V. M.*

R. BLEDSOE, *Capt. 1st R. K. V. M.*

JOSEPH KELLY, *Capt. 5th R. I.*

C. N. HOLDER, *1st. Lieut. 17th R. U. S. I.*

L. COMSTOCK, *Lieut. 5th Regiment.*

WM. MCGUIRE, *Lieut. 5th R. K. V.*

WM. H. MOORE, *Lieut. 5th R. K. V.*

JOHN HIGGINS, *Lieut. 5th R. K. V.*

W. O. BUTLER, *Ensign 2d Regt. K. V. M.*

J. L. HERRIN, *Ensign 5th Regiment.*

JOSEPH HARROW, *Ensign 5th Regiment.*

JOHN BOITS, *Ensign 5th Regt. K. V.*

WILLIAM RASH, *Ensign 5th Regiment.*

WILLIAM PLEET, *Ensign 1st Regt. K. V. M.*

URIEL SEBREE, *Capt. 1st. Regt. K. V. M.*

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

Malden, January 23, 1813.

SIR—A detachment from the left wing

of the North-Western Army, under my

command, at French Town, on the River

Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by

a force greatly superior in number; aided

by several pieces of artillery. The

action commenced at the dawn of day,

the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded. I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES WINCHESTER,

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. Secretary at War.

A list of officers taken at French-Town, January 22d, 1813.

James Winchester, *Brig. General*

William Lewis, *Lieut. Colonel*

James Overton, jun. *Aid-de-Camp*

George Madison, *Major*

James Garrard, jun. *B. Inspector*

John McCalla, *Adj'tant*

Pollard Keen, *Quarter-Master*

John Todd, *Surgeon*

CAPTAINS.

Richard Hightower, *John Hamilton.*

Bland W. Ballard, *Saml. L. Williams.*

Coleman Collier, *Uriel Sabre.*

Henry James, *Richard Bledsoe.*

Joseph Kelly, *Captains.*

LIEUTENANTS

Caleb Holder, *Ashton Garrett.*

Byron Rule, *Wm. Moore.*

Wm. M. McGuire, *John Higgins.*

Lyndon Comstock, *ENSIGNS.*

James Mundy, *James Herran.*

Wm. O. Butler, *Wm. Nash.*

Thomas Chinn, *Jos. Morning.*

Jos. Harrow, *Wm. Fleet.*

John W. Nash, *George Cardwell.*

John Boits, *Total 55, prisoners at Malden.*

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

Extracts from the by-laws of the town, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced. (Published by order of the Trustees.)

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That no person except watchmen in the discharge of their duty, shall fire a gun or pistol within the limits of the in lots of this town, unless in the defence of life or property, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 16. Be it further ordained, That every person owning any house or houses in the town of Lexington, worth three hundred dollars, but not worth one thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with one good fire-bucket; every person owning house property worth one thousand dollars, but not worth fifteen hundred dollars, shall furnish the same with two good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth fifteen hundred dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with three good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets; and every person owning house property worth three thousand dollars, or upwards, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets, on or before the first day of September next. And the said buckets shall be hung up in the most public or conspicuous part of the houses for which they are respectively provided. And the assessors for the town shall, after the tenth day of March annually, when taking in the taxable property, fix the number of buckets for each house agreeable to the preceding ratio, leaving notice of such apportionment, with the owner or tenant of

## POETRY.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

LINES,

Written by a lady on the late battle at the river Raisin.

Light lie the turf upon their breasts,  
And o'er them proudest laurels wave;  
Curst be the heart, the eye unblest,  
That mourn not o'er the fallen brave.

Here shall the pensive Hunter stray;  
Here the red Warrior of the wood  
Shall slowly wind his devious way,  
And pause—to view the scene of blood.

In after-time shall forest wave;  
O'er yonder blood-ensanguin'd field;  
And o'er the prostrate Hero's grave,  
The reaper shall his sickle wield.

Here, too, shall towns, shall cities rise;  
The cultur'd scene shall smile around,  
And blast in peace shall learn to prize,  
The olive branch with plenty crown.

And then when joy and plenty reigns,  
The sire shall to his children tell,  
That once these verdant, fertile plains,  
Re-echo'd with the Indian yell.

Bereft shall say our fathers fought—  
Columbia's sons, Columbia's pride;  
These fertile fields were dearly bought,  
They bravely fell, they bravely died.

But can Columbia's daughters fair,  
Delight on scenes of death to dwell?  
With fell revenge their bosoms bare,  
And raise the war-cry's mard'rous yell?

Oh no! let Peace with angel mein,  
Return and spread her blessings round;  
And o'er our happy land be seen,  
The olive branch with plenty crown'd  
Frankfort, March 6th, 1813.

### POMPOUS LANGUAGE.

A person who kept a Ferry on the river Potowmack, was fond of pompous language; and in common discourse used it to such a degree, that few people understood the meaning. A gentleman enquiring after his Father's health, he answered as follows—

"Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere had so congealed the pell-mell aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potowmack, that with the most eminent and superlative reluctance, I was constrained to protract my pre-meditated egress into the palatine Province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical, and Galenical coadjutancy and co-operation of a distinguished sensitive son of Esculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the arteritis had pervaded the cranium, into which it had ascended and penetrated, from the inferior pedestal major digit of my paternal relative in consanguinity; whereby his morbosity was magnified so exorbitantly, as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification.—*Sul'pem paper.*

### THE ORIGINAL BLUE BEARD.

As this extraordinary personage has long been the theme, not only of children's early study and terror, and as no afterpiece had ever a greater run than that splendid and popular musical entertainment which bears the title of Blue Beard, our readers will, no doubt, be gratified in perusing the character of that being, who really existed, and who was distinguished, in horror and derision, by that appellation.

He was the famous Gilles, Marquis de Laval, a Marshal of France, and a General of uncommon intrepidity, and greatly distinguished himself in the reigns of Charles the VI. and VII. by his courage; particularly against the English, when they invaded France. He rendered those services to his country which were sufficient to immortalize his name, had he not for ever tarnished his glory by the most horrible and cruel murders, blasphemies, and licentiousness of every kind. His revenues were princely, but his prodigality was sufficient to render an Emperor a bankrupt. Whenever he went he had in his suite a seraglio, a company of players, a band of musicians, a society of sorcerers, an almost incredible number of cooks, packs of dogs of various kinds, and about two hundreded horses. Mezeray, an author of the highest repute, says, that he encouraged and maintained men, who called themselves sorcerers, to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes to attach themselves to him; and afterwards killed them for the sake of their blood, which was requisite to fortify his charms and incantations. These horrid excesses may be believed, when we reflect on the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were, certainly, but too often practised. He was, at length, for a state crime against the Duke of Brittany, sentenced to be burnt alive in a field at Nantes, 1440; but the Duke of Brittany, who was present at his execution, so far mitigated the sentence, that he was first strangled, then burnt, and his ashes buried. Though he was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, he declared, previous to his death, that all his horrible excesses were owing to his wretched education.

*Fashionable Magazine.*

From the Baltimore Weekly Register.

### BRITISH RELIGION.

The religion of the British government, as well as its devotion to liberty, has been a fruitful theme of eulogy. An orator in congress is said to have sat down and cried, because we were at war with this bulwark of the faith—and he spoke of the great things it had done for religion in India.—Until the declaration of war for our seamen impressed we never understood that Great Britain had more religion than other nations; but would be glad to believe it even now, trusting it would lead her to justice and peace.

That country has been the scene of the most bitter persecutions for religious opinion—and now, this very day, in January 1813, the government is less tolerant than any other in the civilized world, that of the Brazils, and the Spanish colonies or Regency, excepted. This assertion is not rashly hazarded. It can be sustained by indisputable facts; and should sink deep in the minds of the pious. I repeat it—there is no

government in Europe, that of Turkey & Spain excepted, so intolerant as the government of Great Britain, in religious affairs. Volumes of facts, like those mentioned in the note below, might be collected to show the outrageous spirit that influences her national church, without even alluding to the *Catholics of Ireland!*

There is nothing more notorious than that religious persecution was the great cause of the settlement of that portion of America which now forms the United States, and particularly so of the country north of the Potowmack.

For conscience sake, our ancestors left their homes and crossed the trackless ocean, to sit themselves down in the wilderness; among wild men and wild beasts, more tolerant than the national priests of the old world. The history of the various sects that inhabit this free country, is continually interlarded with prisons, dungeons, chains, whipping and death—because they worshipped the Living God according to the dictates of their own hearts; nothing else. The illustrious Penn, the Solon of the new world; and who, in fabulous times, would have been regarded as a divinity for the excellency of his institutions; whose rule of conduct was "peace upon earth and good will to mankind," did not himself escape the lash of persecution. With a patient and persevering spirit, and internally supported in the mighty work before him, he emigrated to America, and opened the door of friendship and hospitality to all peaceable men, of all sects and persuasions. The most of the colonies were settled from the same motives that influenced that great man. How then is England the "bulwark of our religion?" Her oppressions planted religion in America.

In page 130, Vol. 1. of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, is an exposition of the state of the *British National church*—to which I refer the reader for many interesting particulars, as well as for some remarks on established religions, in general: which, of what nature or kind soever they be, I consider the chosen curse of mankind.

On Sunday, October 21st, William Kent, William Franklin, and others, assembled in the evening for prayer and singing hymns. At this meeting Margaret Partridge, a servant of the reverend Mr. Beaver, Lawrence Belcher, and John Burt, a constable, and others of the party attended: but did not join in prayer by kneeling with the rest.

In the ensuing week, the reverend Mr. Beaver, laid an information before W. Price, Esq. under the Conventicle Act (of 21 Charles II.) against William Kent and William Franklin; who were both convicted of teaching and praying, and fined in a penalty of 20*l.* each. Mr. Kent having refused to pay the money, a distress warrant was issued on the 18th of December, by virtue of which John Buck distrained a house of Kent's, which was sold by auction, Dec. 24th. Kent bought his house for 25*l.* which money he paid to the constable; who, after deducting expenses, returned to Kent the overplus.

*The Ohio Volunteers have been discharged.* Previous to their leaving camp, the field officers presented the following address to the Commander in Chief:

"Hindostan have been long considered as a legitimate source of revenue!" There is no parallel for this high abomination in the history of the Christian world.

There appear to be several other similar temples in Hindostan, alike superintended and managed by the British government, to raise a revenue. One is within eight miles of Calcutta!

For many highly important particulars we refer the reader to the work itself—which is well worthy an attentive perusal.

The piety of certain people in the Eastern states fitted out a religious mission to India.—Two excellent men, Messrs. Judson & Newell, with their wives, sailed from Salem on this laudible business in February last, fitted for the arduous duties before them. They arrived safe at India—but the government immediately ordered them back, and they have returned home. *The Revenue of Juggernaut must not be unshaken!*

NOTE—Extract from the "Evangelical Magazine," for Dec. 1811, published in London.

"Prosecution according to law.—An account of the proceedings of the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Berks, held at Reading, Jan. 16, 1811, on the appeal of William Kent, against a conviction of W. B. Price, Esq. in the penalty of \$20 for teaching and praying in a meeting or convention held in an uninhabited house, in other manner than according to the liturgy of the Church of England, where five persons or more were present. [We extract this act from a report, taken in short hand, by Mr. Gurney, and printed at Reading by M. Cowlade and Co.]

"In Sept 1810, a few persons of the late Mr. Wesley's Society, (commonly called methodists) living in the parish of Childrey, Berks, procured a house to be licensed, agreeably to the act of toleration, which was duly certified in the registry of the bishop of Salisbury.

"In this house Mr. Wesley's preachers attended, and preached once every Sunday: and, in the morning and evening, some of the congregation held a prayer meeting.

"On Sunday, October 21st, William Kent, William Franklin, and others, assembled in the evening for prayer and singing hymns. At this meeting Margaret Partridge, a servant of the reverend Mr. Beaver, Lawrence Belcher, and John Burt, a constable, and others of the party attended: but did not join in prayer by kneeling with the rest.

"In the ensuing week, the reverend Mr. Beaver, laid an information before W. Price, Esq. under the Conventicle Act (of 21 Charles II.) against William Kent and William Franklin; who were both convicted of teaching and praying, and fined in a penalty of 20*l.* each. Mr. Kent having refused to pay the money, a distress warrant was issued on the 18th of December, by virtue of which John Buck distrained a house of Kent's, which was sold by auction, Dec. 24th. Kent bought his house for 25*l.* which money he paid to the constable; who, after deducting expenses, returned to Kent the overplus.

*The Ohio Volunteers have been discharged.*

Previous to their leaving camp, the field officers presented the following address to the Commander in Chief:

Head-Quarters, Camp Miami Rapids,  
Feb. 20th, 1813.

SIR—

The service of the troops under our respective commands, in many cases having expired, and in all being about to close it becomes necessary, that we should shortly retire from the field.

Permit us, Sir, (the General and Field Officers of the Brigades from the State of Ohio) to address you at a moment in which the eyes of the whole people of the United States are directed towards your movements; and at a time when the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, have every thing to hope from your success; and every thing to dread from unfortunate events: should such attend your operations.

The misfortunes attending the capitulation at Detroit, were not confined to the disgrace of that surrender; the loss of service of so considerable a force; the property given up, or territory abandoned: Its effects wounded us still deeper: It rendered the soldiery suspicious of the skill and integrity of their commanders: It excited jealousy and distrust, which the enemies of our government were spreading through the country with views most wanton and disgraceful.—At such a moment, Sir, and under those unpleasant circumstances, you were appointed to the command of the North-Western-Army, and should such attend your operations.

The grand Hindoo festival of the Rutt Jatra takes place on the 18th inst. when the idol is to be brought forth to the people. I resided during my stay in the house of James Hunter, esq. the company's collector of tax on pilgrims"—"I have returned home from witnessing a scene that I shall never forget. At 12 o'clock this day, it being the great day of the feast, the idol was brought out of his temple amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands. The throne of the idol was placed on a car sixty feet high, whose massive wheels indented the ground as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. After a few minutes the car stopped, and the worship began: a high priest pronounced obscene verses in the ears of the people, who responded in the same strain; a pilgrimage, now announced that he was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol: he had laid himself down before the car, and was crushed to death by the wheels of the tower—and great numbers are annually sacrificed in the same way!"

The author minutely describes other horrid sacrifices and infamous scenes, and says—"The characteristics of Moloch's worship are obscene and blood."

Dr. Buchanan gives an exact statement of the "annual expenses of the idol Juggernaut, presented to the British government." It amounts to 89,616 rupees, or 18,702 sterling.—"In the third item (amounting to 1,250)—the wages of his servants, are included the wages of the *courtezans* who are kept for the service of the temple!"—"The temple of Juggernaut is under the immediate control of the British government, who levy a tax on pilgrims as a source of revenue!" The official title of the act for the government of the temple is, "A regulation for levying a tax from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut, and for the superintendance and management of the temple." [Here the "superintendance" and "management" of the worship of this idol, are expressly provided for]—and the "agreeable society" (the aforesaid Mr. Hunter and the military officers stationed there to superintend and manage the matter) that Dr. Buchanan was in, were so "accustomed" to the horrid scenes that he witnessed, that they were little moved by them. He further says—"I feel it my duty to state, that these idolators are our own subjects; and that every one who can do it, pays a tribute to the British government for leave to worship this idol." This is called the revenue of the temple; and a civil officer, supported by military force, is appointed to collect the tax from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut! Other temples in

lands] in the measures you have taken; they have been cautious, skilful and guarded; such as would at this time, have carried our arms to the walls of Malden had not the unhappy occurrences at the river Raisin, checked your progress, and for a short time, thwarted your plans of operation.

That you may soon teach the enemy the distinction between the honorable and savage warfare, by planting our standard in the heart of their country, and regain the honor and territory we have lost; and as a just tribute of valour, toils and suffering, receive the grateful thanks of a generous and free people, is among the first the warmest wishes of our hearts.

[Here follows the names of the officers.]

ANSWER.

Head-Quarters, Camp Meigs, Miami Rapids, February 20th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address of this date has been received. The approbation which you are pleased to bestow upon my conduct at the moment which severs the official tie that has connected us, affords me a satisfaction which I want words to describe.

You assure me too, Gentlemen, that I possess the "fullest confidence of your respective commands"—This is a source of heartful pleasure to me, because you can witness that the partiality which they profess for me has not been procured by indulgences incompatible with the public interest. They have indeed performed their duty with so much zeal and willingness, as to have rendered it more rarely necessary, perhaps, than in any other army that was ever formed, to recur to those painful exercises of authority with which the laws invest us to compel obedience. I should be guilty of the greatest injustice, however, not to acknowledge that your example and that of the other officers has animated them under every difficulty and hardship.

On Sunday, October 21st, William Kent, William Franklin, and others, assembled in the evening for prayer and singing hymns. At this meeting Margaret Partridge, a servant of the reverend Mr. Beaver, Lawrence Belcher, and John Burt, a constable, and others of the party attended: but did not join in prayer by kneeling with the rest.

In the ensuing week, the reverend Mr. Beaver, laid an information before W. Price, Esq. under the Conventicle Act (of 21 Charles II.) against William Kent and William Franklin; who were both convicted of teaching and praying, and fined in a penalty of 20*l.* each. Mr. Kent having refused to pay the money, a distress warrant was issued on the 18th of December, by virtue of which John Buck distrained a house of Kent's, which was sold by auction, Dec. 24th. Kent bought his house for 25*l.* which money he paid to the constable; who, after deducting expenses, returned to Kent the overplus.

*The Ohio Volunteers have been discharged.*

Previous to their leaving camp, the field officers presented the following address to the Commander in Chief:

Head-Quarters, Camp Miami Rapids,  
Feb. 20th, 1813.

SIR—

The service of the troops under our respective commands, in many cases having expired, and in all being about to close it becomes necessary, that we should shortly retire from the field.

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Sept. 19, and had captured the American ship Piscataqua, taken by the Orpheus frigate—she also took a schooner from Turk's Island, and ordered her for Baltimore, and the latter for the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the privateer SAUCY-JACK, of Charleston, to his father in this city, dated AT SEA, Jan. 19, 1813.

"On the 11th Jan. off Aux Cayes, fell in with the English brig Antaim, coppered, mounting 10 twelve pound carronades, from Belfast, with a cargo of dry goods and provisions, bound to Jamaica; struck after an action of two hours and thirty-five minutes. Ordered her for the first port in the United States.

"January 18th fell in with the fine coppered ship Mentor, from London with a full cargo of dry goods, bound for Jamaica. She struck without firing a gun; is 300 tons. The mentor sailed in company with 150 sail of merchantmen; she being a fast sail, left the fleet behind. We are in the very place to fall in with them,